Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,———"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison.*———Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME 2, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 31, 1842. { NUMBER 64.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for June, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
31 Tuesday,	4 52	8 9				
1 Wednesday,	4 51	7 8				
2 Thursday,	4 51	7 9	Last Quarter,	1	1	33 M.
3 Friday,	4 50	7 9	New Moon	8	4	54 M.
4 Saturday,	4 50	7 10	First Quarter,	15	11	31 M.
5 Sunday,	4 59	7 10	Full Moon,	22	4	2 M.
6 Monday.	4 59	7 11				

Alexander Bethune,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received; and hopes by strict attention to business to continue to merit a liberal share of public patronage. He has now several first rate workmen employed and has just received his Spring and Summer Fashions. He will warrant *good fits* on all occasions.

Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. His shop will be found in the North-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

Charlotte, April 12, 1842. 57...p

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

The Bankrupt Law

IS in operation since the 1st instant, and the subscriber has received several applications for his professional aid. He is about to engage his services, and is willing to increase the number of applications, which will diminish the expense to the applicants.

The District Court of the United States has sole jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings in Bankruptcy, which for this District, (Cape Fear,) sits at Wilmington, and all Petitions are referred by the order of Judge POTTER to that Court, which next sits on the 2nd of May next.

All persons owing debts and wishing to avail themselves of the benefit of this act, and of the services of the undersigned, will apply early; with an accurate list of their creditors, the residence and amount due each creditor, together with an accurate inventory of all their property, rights and credits of every kind and description, and the location and situation of said property.

Application can be made either in person, or by mail, post paid, to the subscriber; who can always be found at his office in Charlotte. He will, however, be at the next Superior Courts of Cabarrus and Lincoln. JOHN H. WHEELER,

Atto. at Law.

Charlotte, Feb. 15, 1842. 50...r

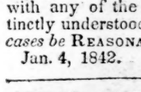
☞ The Lincoln Republican will please copy 3 weeks.

Dr. Pinckney C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...r

Daniel Dennis.



THIS celebrated *Jack* will stand every other week at the stables of the subscribers, (commencing at Lewis Dinkins,') and will be let to mares at the following rates, viz: Three Dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; Five Dollars the Season, and Seven Dollars to insure a mare to be with colt. Trading the mare in every instance, forfeits the insurance. He is young and thought to be equal if not superior to any Jack that has ever stood in this country.

Season to commence the 10th of March and end the 10th of July. JOHN M. POTTS.
LEWIS DINKINS.

March 5, 1842. 50...TF.

State of North Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

DELITHA C. SPECK
VS.
WILLIAM H. SPECK. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *William H. Speck*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Printer's fee $10.

State of North Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

MARY N. TETER
VS.
ELAM J. TETER. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *Elam J. Teter*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April, 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Printer's fee $10.

THE CONCORD
Manufacturing Company

IS now in full operation, and the Company are prepared to supply all orders with Cotton Yarn, Domestic Shirtings, and Drillings of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms as can be had in any Southern Market.

N. B. Also a large quantity of Nails, at the low rate of seven cents per lb for cash.

ROBT. ALLISON, Clerk.

Concord, N. C., April 5th, 1842. 57...3m

Coach Making.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail.—All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

COTTON,
AND
Cotton-Yarn.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE COTTON FACTORY, (situated in Montgomery County, 22 miles east of Salisbury,) is now in full operation.—Those intimately acquainted with the Yarn of this Factory, prefer it to any manufactured in the State.

EDWARD BURAGE.

N. B.—The Subscriber wishes to procure about

FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF

COTTON,

(Of the best quality,) to be delivered at the Factory, which he will spin, either one half for the other, or at eight cents per pound.

EDWARD BURAGE.

December 7, 1841. 39...r

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 5th inst., a negro boy, named GARLAND, about 21 or 22 years of age, and weighing about 160 pounds. He was purchased a short time since of A. GRAHAM, Charlotte, N. C., and probably aims to get back into that neighborhood. The above Reward will be given for his arrest and imprisonment, so that I get him.

JOHN W. LEAK.

Cheraw, S. C., May 9, 1842. 62...4w.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...r

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Job-Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Oders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

NEW GOODS!

STILL CHEAPER!!

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

C. E. MOSS & CO.

ARE now receiving and opening, a large and extensive assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

of the latest style and fashion, purchased at REDUCED prices in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, for

CASH ENTIRELY.

For CASH, they will sell their Goods cheaper than any sold in this place. They invite all to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Charlotte, May 10, 1842. 62...tf

More New Goods.

R. C. Carson

Is now receiving and opening a handsome Stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

Which were purchased at unusually low prices,

And will be sold to suit the hard times, or at least as low as any concern in this section of country. His stock consists of all kinds of Goods usually kept in a country store. He has also a large stock of Groceries, which will be sold at reduced prices.

Persons wishing to purchase goods for CASH, will find it to their interest to call and examine his stock.

Charlotte, April, 16, 1842. 59...F.

AGRICULTURE.

From the Southern Planter.

CULTURE OF THE INDIAN CORN.

In the last number of the Southern Planter there is a call from N. T. Green for information on the culture of Indian Corn, and although I doubt not but that some other more capable and experienced corn planter will undertake to answer the young farmer's queries, yet I too, cheerfully assume the task, hoping that all I shall say may not be in vain, or impertinent.

In time past, I followed Col. Taylor's plan of bedding or ribbing all my corn land, but now I bed only such as is nearly level, and tenacious of water. But instead of making those beds five and a half feet wide as directed by Col. Taylor, I now make them five and a half *yards*, putting three corn rows in a bed. Formerly I spread my manures, either short or long, immediately before the fallow plough, but now I spread my short and fermented manures on my gardens and meadows and my long manures on the land intended for corn the following year; that is, I am now spreading straw, &c., and shall shortly cart out and spread the contents of my cattle yard and sow plaster, on the land intended for corn in 1843. Instead of my land intended for corn being hereafter potched and botched by the treading of teams, wheels, drivers, and spreaders, it is expected in future to be rich, mellow, and neat, at the times of fallowing and planting; and harvesting accordingly. My theory and general practice is to fallow deep both rich and poor land, but if I were forced to reap the greatest immediate return from my poor grounds, I would use the subsoil plough or coulter, thereby breaking the subsoil, yet retaining the soil on the surface. Much however will depend on the depth of soil, the nature of the under stratum, and the crop intended to follow the corn, a treatise on which would fill my sheet; consequently I must forbear.

The proper season for ploughing corn ground is from November till April; first, the turfy or soddy lands—second, the naked clays—third, such others as are infested with insects—and lastly, unimproved sands, &c. Land which has been ploughed with a tough sod, should be broken down with a harrow twice before planting; once in February, and again when all corn ground should be harrowed, to wit, immediately before planting. Of late years, I do not plant corn until the woods are fairly leafed, say between the first and tenth of May; when my industrious neighbors are all done, and laughing at my apparent sloth. But as a little advantage in the start of five months, is nothing when compared to a clean track and a pampered "nag"—so I prefer to put both land and seed in good condition before I plant.

When the time for planting has arrived and the seed corn is ready, the break harrow starts, for the triple purpose of levelling, pulverizing and destroying the quickness of weeds and grasses. The shovel plough follows to open furrows, and immediately dropping and covering, closes the job. The seed having been sprouted before planting, it is up the third or fourth day, and having taken a vigorous start before the weeds, it is disposed to choke them down through life. I have tried different kinds of stimulative steeps for corn, and have finally concluded that the undermentioned is best. About eight or ten days before planting, fill a barrel about half full of hot water, then cast therein alternately three measures of tobacco and one of meal of some kind of grain, until certain of a sufficient quantity to create a strong and glutinous liquor, after fermentation; after which, fill the barrel with more hotwater and cover it. This fermented liquor will have the scent and much of the consistency of honey, and will not only invigorate the germ, but hold on to a quantity of plaster for the same purpose. About forty-eight hours before planting, I put into a tub as much seed as may be sufficient for one day's planting, and saturate it with the liquor; and as needed, it is lifted and as much plaster added as will adhere; and so for future operations. Twenty or thirty gallons of liquor may suffice for seeding forty or sixty acres of land; as what remains after soaking can be returned to the fermenting barrel.

I have tried both drill and cross planting, but finally adopted drillings, supposing that my land would thus yield a much better crop.

I have also tried various width for rows and distances on the row, with one, two, and three plants together; and have finally concluded that for my climate, land and kind of corn, (which is a large stalk and ear) rows five and a half feet apart, with about 8,900 plants to the acre, suits me best. For the purpose of better smothering pests, it would no doubt be better to have single stalks, which at 8,600 to the acre, would make them one foot apart, but my general practice is to plant at two feet, leaving two, and on very rich spots, three stalks together.

On ground lying pretty well, and not incumbered with stones or stumps, I cover my corn with a very light harrow—otherwise with the hand hoe, and on like ground the crop is worked with the cultivator, with the Dutch shovel, or coulter. The number of workings which I give my corn, is from four to six, and oftener would be serviceable, provided not too late so as to prolong the growth to be in danger of frost. I never hill my corn, either with plough or hoe, and would thank no man to do it for me: indeed, the hand hoe is only used once, and sometimes not at all; and that once is when the corn is small, merely to brush off the few weeds which may be growing on the row. The tillage stops about the 15th of July, when the ground is shaded that nothing can grow beneath. When corn is planted as thick as it should be, it is useless to plant amongst it either pumpkins cimblins, or peas, for they cannot

I am a grower of tobacco, consequently do not sell corn; indeed, being a pork seller, I have sometimes to buy a little grain; but I am presumptuous enough to believe that no man in the Commonwealth does produce larger crops of corn than I do, on land of the same quality. My average to the acre, for the last two years, would be about 45 bushels, and that on land which a few years past was considered worthless by many. But I fear that my cornfield of this year will not tell more than half of this number, for it is of but ordinary quality and gets no manure.

My cultivators are made with three hoes put in a frame, so that they can be placed at required distances; the hoes being about as wide as the four fingers, and shaped like that called the bull's tongue. With this implement, every growing vegetable can be cut to death, by three passes at a row; and both horse and ploughman work with more ease than with a plough. It may be necessary to the inexperienced corn planter, that weeds and grass must be slain very quickly after they peep from the earth, otherwise the plough must be used. There is much in the kind of corn, but more in its culture, and most in the land. ZA. DRUMMOND.

Amherst, Feb. 12, 1842.

KEEPING HAMS.

This is one of the easiest arts in house keeping, and yet I hear of no one complaint more than this. "How *do* you keep your hams?" is an every day question. Perhaps the easiest and cheapest way is the one which I have last adopted. Take common cotton sheeting and make a bag large enough for the ham to slip in quite loose, put it in when smoked, and before the meat bug makes its appearance in the spring—tie the mouth of the bag around the string of the ham, so that it will hang by that, while the bag hangs loose around it—hang them up in a cool dry room, and you can have as good bacon as I have 18 months old, without a worm, or the least waste, and scarcely any trouble, and the bags will answer a good purpose year after year.

SOLON ROBINSON.

Union Agriculturist.

Gardening.—There is not in life a more delightful occupation than gardening. To breath the pure mild air of spring, to prepare the beds and borders for vegetables, plants and flowers; to sow the seed and set out the various slips and cuttings, arranging every thing with order and taste; to look earnestly for the first leaf, bud and flower; to watch their growth, to enjoy their beauty and fragrance, to show them to one's friends, to talk about them, to have them admired, and to know that all is the work of your hands or directions—this is an enjoyment, scarcely to be equalled, and accessible, in this county, to all. Let none then fail to secure it. We always thought it evdence of a good wife, to see her often in the garden and fond of inspecting and attending to its proper cultivation and management. Depend upon it, she is a blessing to her husband and family. We would advise our young friends who want to marry, and they are, in truth, a goodly number, to avoid those young ladies who seem to have an aversion to the primitive, useful and beautiful art of gardening. We never knew a lady or gentleman, who was extremely fond of flowers and shrubbery, who had not a warm heart and a generous disposition.—*Miss. Guard.*

AN ALLEGORY.

It was night. Jerusalem slept quietly amid the hills, as a child upon the breast of its mother. The noiseless sentinel stood like a statue at his post, and the philosopher's light burned dimly in the recesses of his chamber.

But a darker night was abroad upon the earth.—A moral darkness involved the nations in its unlightened shadows. Reason shed a faint glimmering over the minds of men, like the cold and inefficient shining of a distant star. The immortality of man's spiritual nature was unknown, his relations to Heaven undiscovered, and his future destiny obscured in a cloud of mystery.

It was at this period two forms of etherial mould hovered above the land of God's chosen people.—They seemed sister angels sent to earth on some embassy of love.

The one was of majestic stature, and in the well-formed limbs which her snowy drapery scarcly concealed, in her erect bearing and steady eye, were exhibited the highest degree of strength and confidence. Her right arm was extended in an impressive gesture upward, where night appeared to have placed her darkest pavillion, while on her left reclined her delicate companion, in form and countenance the contrast of the other, for she was drooping like the flower when unmoistened by refreshing dews, and her bright but troubled eye scanned the the air with ardent but varying glances.

Suddenly a light like the sun flashed out from the Heavens, and Faith and Hope hailed with exulting songs the ascending Star of Bethlehem.

Years rolled away, and a stranger was seen in Jerusalem. He was a meek and unassuming man, whose happiness seemed to consist in acts of benevolence to the human race. There were deep traces of sorrow in his countenance, though none knew why he was grieved, for he lived in the practice of every virtue, and was loved by all the wise and good.

By and by it was rumored that the stranger worked miracles, that the blind saw, the dumb spoke, and the dead leaped to life at his touch; that when he commanded, the ocean moderated its chafing tide, and the very thunder articulated, "He is the son of God." Envy assailed him with the charge of sorcery and the voice of imperious judges condemned him unto death. Slowly, and thickly guarded, he ascended the hill of Calvary. A heavy cross bent him to the earth; but Faith leaned upon his arm, and Hope, dipping her pinions in his blood, mounted to the skies.

MR. SAMPSON's HOUSE.

"Once upon a time, a queer old fellow named Smith started from a Southern city upon a pedestrian excursion of about one hundred miles. He was not a very old fellow either. He was about forty years older than he was when born. This Mr. Smith—he was not connected with the John Smith family in the most remote degree—was a man of many peculiarties. If absolute stupidity did not form a prominent trait in his character, it was a quality which very much resembled stupidity, and might easily be mistaken for it, by at least one half the world. He had always manifested a singular abstraction, generally described as an absence of mind, and would frequently roam about the streets an entire day without recognizing one of his numerous friends, apparently without being aware of the nature of his movements.

This was Mr. Smith. We were saying that Mr. Smith started upon a journey, on the 'ten toed machine' spoken of in John Bull. After travelling a few miles, our pedestrian felt somewhat thirsty, and called at a small establishment—which looked as though it was just about half a tavern—for a drink. A good natured young fellow waited upon him, brought his brandy and water, and in addition furnished him with a bit of bread and cheese. All this was decidedly welcome and refreshing. After Mr. Smith had quenched his thirst and satisfied the slight cravings of his appetite, he recommenced his travels. As he left the city tolerable early in the morning, he thought he might walk two or three hours longer before he stopped for dinner. His road seemed to be very level, and was skirted on one side with an uncommon high fence. On he footed it for about three hours longer, until a glance at the position of the sun satisfied him that he better secure his noon day meal. He called at a small dwelling by the road side, and the following dialogue ensued between him and a boy standing in the door way.

"Who lives here, my son?"

"Mr. Sampson, sir."

"Do you keep tavern?"

"Why, sorter and sorter not; we accommodate people sometimes."

"Can I get dinner here?"

"Yes, sir—walk in."

Our traveller walked in, and in the course of half an hour, a nice, comfortable dinner smoking hot was set before him. He ate, drank, paid the moderate bill, put on his hat, took his walking stick, and proceeded upon his journey. Before he resumed his labors, however, he took the precaution to fill his pipe carefully, and to light it. As the sun crept down towards the horizon, Mr. Smith began to feel some degree of wearness stealing over him, but nevertheless, he preserved until it was quite dusk. Finding himself opposite a small house by the road side, he enquired of a youth seated upon the threshold—

"Who lives here my son?"

"Mr. Sampson, sir."

"Can I get supper and lodging here to-night by paying for it?

"Certainly, sir—walk in."

Mr. Smith crossed the threshold, laid aside his hat and cane, drank a cup of tea and ate two or three slices of toast—read four chapters in "Fox's book of Martyrs," which he found upon the mantle piece, and went to bed. When he awoke in the

morning, the sun was just showing its broad red disc above the tree tops. He found the breakfast upon the table, waiting for him. He finished the morning meal, settled his account and commenced his travels the second day. One thing, simply, attracted his observation—the road was exceedingly uniform—but the fact excited no surprise. At noon he called at a snug little house, and asked a lad who was gazing out of a window—

"Who lives here, my son?"

"Mr. Sampson, sir."

Our traveller paused a moment, reflected, and seemed to be counting over some name or circumstance in his mind; and at last he said—

"Are there many by the name of Sampson on this road, my son?"

"A good many," said the boy.

"I thought so. Can you give me dinner here?"

"Certainly, sir—walk in."

Mr. Smith stepped in, swallowed his dinner, and once more took to the road. When night came on, he of course stopped at the first house in his way. A youth sat upon a wheel-barrow at the door, whistling.

"Who lives here, my son?"

"Mr. Sampson, sir."

"Mr. Sampson? By Jupiter! I should think they were all Sampson's on this road. I got dinner at one Mr. Sampson's yesterday, slept at another Mr. Sampson's last night, and here I am at Mr. Sampson's again to-night. Besides, the houses I have seen upon this road all look alike—it is very queer."

"Very queer," replied the boy, with a leer, which seemed to say, "you can't fool me, old fellow."

"Can you give me supper and lodging?" said the traveller.

"Certainly—walk in."

"I'm darn'd if this isn't a queer country," said the old man as he went to bed; this looks exactly like the room I slept in last night—but I suppose it's all right."

It was full two o'clock next day, when, after travelling at least six hours, Mr. Smith stopped at a comfortable dwelling with the intention of securing his dinner. A boy stood in the door.

"How d'ye do?" said the boy.

"Nicely, my son, who lives here?"

"Mr. Sampson. I've told you that half a dozen times already."

"The devil you have. I haven't been here before, have I?"

"I reckon you have—but ain't you travelling on a bet?"

"Travelling on a bet!—no—what put that in your head?"

"Why, you've been walking round the race course here for two days and a half, and I don't suppose you were doing it for fun."

For the first time, now Mr. Smith took a survey of things, and to his astonishment, discovered that the boy had been telling him the truth. He drew his hat over his forehead and started for home—design again.—*Evening Journal.*

From the Cultivator.

STATISTICS—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

A knowledge of the products of the country, their separate values, the relation they bear to each other, the number of persons employed in each department of industry, and the various results arising from each, would seem requisite to all who would understand the true condition of the nations, or of each individual interest. Above, we give a general report of the productive wealth of the country, so far as the earth is concerned; and we now give some tables, most of which we find prepared to our hand by the determined never to venture upon a pedestrian excurwill show more fully than the former the relative values of these several products. Without such condensed tables, it is difficult to approximate to the truth in such matters; and the interest that makes the most noise, the product that is kept most constantly before the public eye, is very apt to assume an undue importance in the estimate of productive industry, or the aggregate of a nation's wealth. Labor in some form, either in the production of the raw material, its manufacture, or its exchange, is the only source of wealth; and it is time that this great truth was universally felt and acknowledged. The proceeds of labor in the United States, according to the last census, may be stated as follows:

Agriculture,	$694,453,000
Manufactures,	395,300,000
Mines,	59,868,000
Forests,	17,615,000
Fisheries,	11,206,000
Horticulture,	3,119,000
	1,282,041,000

This is truly a surprising product, but there is no reason to believe it is over rated; if erroneous, the erros most likely lie the other way. An annual product from the departments of labor of *thirteen hundred millions of dollars*, one half of which belongs to agriculture. Suppose we examine some of the items of this aggregate. 91 million bushels of wheat, 387 million bushels of corn. No one can estimate the value of these two items at less than 250 millions of dollars. Cotton comes next, to the amount of 64 millions of dollars. And here we may remark, that in the estimates made of the product of American labor, cotton is always placed at the head; and why? Not because of its actual value, but because other nations are graciously pleased to permit us at the present time to export the artical; and hence the word cotton is continually before the eye. One fact will show that the relative position of cotton in the scale of value is wrong. The cotton crop "is less than *one-twelfth part* of the *agricultural* production of the United States; less than *one-sixth* part of the *manufacturing* products, and less than *one-twentieth* part of the annual production of the United States." In actual value to the country, both wheat and corn are before cotton; and this fact should not be forgotten by political economists.

Cotton,	$64,142,000
Total of agriculture,	694,000,000
Total of manufactures,	434,000,000

The difference in the estimate of munufactures in this and the first table given is owing to the fact, that the product of iron is placed under the head of mines; when it should, with the exception of the ore, have been placed to the credit of manufactures. It may be well in this place to give a few of the most important items of manusactures as shown by the census, as it will afford the means of comparing them with those already given of agriculture.

Cotton goods,	$46,350,000
Woolen,	20,696,000
Flax,	822,000
Mixed,	6,555,000
Machinery,	10.180,000
Hardware,	6,451,000
Leather,	33,176,000
Hats and caps,	8,704,000
Soap,	$2,400,000
Candles,	2,687,000
Sugar,	3,250,000
Paper,	6,155,000
Cordage,	4,078,000
Iron, bar and castings,	39,316,000
Furniture,	7,552,000

A glance at our products will show that we have all the elements of independence and national prosperity among ourselves; and the fact of our indebtedness to other nations shows a disgraceful disregard to the most common principles of economy, or the encouragement of home industry. With such vast agricultural resources, with such an amount of the products of the soil, with the means of increasing these products to any extent, is it not astonishing that our imports so much exceed our exports! Is it not strange that instead of paying our foreign debts in our own agricultural products, and purchasing foreign goods in the same way, we allow ourselves to be drained of the precious metals, our currency deranged! These things would be strange, were not the cause one which cannot be mistaken. It is useless to deny that we are hewers of wood and drawers of water to the manufacturers of other nations, and made so by their protective and restrictive systems. Confident in our capabilities and our resourses, we have pushed our free trade principles to the verge of absurdity, if not of ruin; we have found that the free trade of the old world is like the handle of a jug—all on one side; that preaching such doctrines is a very different thing from practicing them, and that system of reciprocity must be adopted, or the pressure and suffering the country is now experiencing must continue. All that Americans ask is equality of rights, a reciprocity of trade; that other, would do by us as we are doing by them. That such is not the fact, the following table, showing the rate of duties charged on our principal articles of product in Great Britain, (and they are equally exhorbitant in other European countries,) will prove; while at the same time their products pay ing a duty merely nominal, are forced upon us by ship loads. Such a state of things cannot continue. Nations are like individuals—they are indeed only an aggregate of individuals; and the same train of causes that produce the ruin of the one will effect that of the other.

Duty on wheat,	100	pr. ct.
do. Indian corn,	200	do.
do. oats,	300	do.
do. barley, rye and buckwheat,	200	do.
do. potatoes,	150	do.
do. beef,	150	do.
do. pork,	150	do.
do. butter,	50	do.
do. cheese,	50	do.
do. hay,	115	do.
do. cotton,	5	do.
do. rice,	150	do.
do. tobacco,	900	do.
do. timber, average,	250	do.
do. sugar,	250	do.
do. Whiskey,	2500	do.
do. fish, prohibited.		
do. fruit, average	100	do.

One moment's attention to the facts of the case will disclose the real cause of the distress under which this country is laboring. It is the want of reciprocity; the widely different footing on which we and other nations stand in regard to each other. The government may spend years longer in tinkering the banks, or regulating the currency, but it will do no good. The evil lies deeper. The experience of all commercial and agricultural nations prove that no sound currency can be maintained, no continued prosperity enjoyed, where the principle of reciprocity enjoyed, is departed from in their intercourse. A glance at the duties imposed on our products by Great Britain will demonstrate that in all these cases she has approached the verge of prohibition, with the single of her forbearance in this respect is evident. Cotton she must have, and at present, she can only obtain it in sufficient quantities from the the United States. Would she receive it at the present duty could she produce it in her own dominions? This is a serious question, and one which the course of events is rapidly bringing to its answer. The rapid increase of India cottons as shown by the imports into Great Britain from that country; the vigorous and determined efforts of the Government to extend and perfect the cotton crop of that region; and the exultation of the British press at the evident success of these efforts, demonstrate what that answer will be, when the time arrives for its utterance.

From Gouge's Journal of Banking.

THE PANIC OF 1825.

In the latter part of this number, pages 366–8 will be found some of the particulars of the panic of 1825. The effects were very serious in this country, but were trifling in comparison with what was suffered in England.

In consequence of the measures taken for the resumption of specie payments, there was a great influx of gold into Great Britain between the years 1820 and 1823. Encouraged by the prosperous appearance of things, the Bank of England in 1824, reduced its rate of discount from 4 to 5 per cent. An increase of medium was made about the same time by the country banks. The natural consequence was that the country *appeared* to enjoy unexampled prosperity. "Silver is with us," said one writer, "as in the days of Solomon, counted nothing of." This artificial plenty of money showed itself first in a rise of Government Stocks, both British and Foreign, and then in the price of land, which advanced to forty or fifty years' purchase. It led also to the formation of seventy-six joint stock companies, requiring capitals to the amount of 174 million pounds sterling, or about 850 million dollars.

In February, 1825, stocks were raised so high, that there was no prospect of a further rise. A transfer of funds then took place from the Stock to the Commercial Exchange. And so great was the rage for speculation in colonial produce, that, on one day, four or five hundred merchants forgot or disregarded the hour of closing the London Exchange, and were locked up in it, from a quarter past four till half past five o'clock, when, on their earnest entreaty, they were released. Transactions were on the scale of the largest magnitude; and the same parcels of goods changed hands a dozen times, leaving large profits to the several purchasers.

In May the Directors of the Bank in England, finding the exchanges turned against the country, deemed it expedient to reduce the amount of notes in circulation. The first effect of this measure was to check the rage for new joint stock companies. The next was to produce a scarcity of money among merchants. This was sensibly felt in August, and continued to increase daily. In November some of the principal city bankers failed, and their bankruptcy was followed by that of the country bankers. Distress pervaded all classes.

On the 12th and 13th of December, the difficulties in the money market of London, reached their height. Speaking of these two days, Huskisson said, "That during forty-eight hours, it was impossible to convert into money to any extent, the best securities of the Government. If the difficulties had lasted for only forty-eight hours longer, he believed that the effect would have been to put a stop to all transactions between man and man."

On Wednesday, December 14th, the Directors of the Bank began to increase its issues. Mr. Joplin says, "The only consideration appeared to be how they could issue fast enough. The sovereigns they gave out by weight to save counting, and the notes as fast as they could be counted, until, in a few days, they had neither a sovereign nor a note left. On Saturday night they could not give any kind of exchange for fifteen of their one thousand pound notes, nor could change be had for them in Lombard street. The amount of the increase of their notes, according to a return furnished to Parliament, was as follows:

Nov. 19, 1825, they had	£17,594,301	in circulation.		
Dec. 3,	"	"	17,477,295	"
" 17,	"	"	23,942,827	"
" 24,	"	"	25,709,425	"
Feb. 22,	"	"	23,899,080	"

This does not give the issues of gold, which are still unknown; but which could not have been less than four millions. Neither does it give the increase of issues which took place during the week of the panic. But it is not probable that the total amount of issues was much greater, either on the 19th of December, (the Saturday before,) or on Tuesday, the day before they altered their course of proceeding. If so, it makes the increased issues of notes in the week of the panic *six* millions [equal to twenty-nine million dollars.] the chief part of which took place in the last *four* days and in the week following, the further increase was two millions, being eight millions in all. [more than 38 million dollars.] To this adding four millions of gold, make a total increase of twelve millions,"—equal to forty-eight million dollars.

This certainly exhibits wonderful powers of expansion in a bank. It was a bold operation which prevented a general bankruptcy in Europe and America. Mr. Huskisson said that "of this panic no man could tell what might have been the consequence, if the Bank had not stepped in, and by its timely and liberal interference, saved the country from destruction." Mr. Hume very correctly observed in reply, "That he must enter his protest against the praises which had been heaped on the Bank of England. It appeared to him, just as if an incendiary were to be praised, because, after he had kindled the flame, he endeavored to put it out."

It is well worthy of remark, that the reduction in the circulation of the Bank of England, between March and November, did not exceed three millions and a half. This was sufficient to produce pressure for money, not only in England and the United States, but in France and in Holland, and the Cape of Good Hope, and at Calcutta. England being the regulating country of the commercial world, produces confusion every where, when her own affairs are in disorder. The circulation of the Bank of France was, between May and November, reduced from 237 to 189 million francs, or upwards of *twenty* per cent. and the reduction of of the amount of loans was still more considerable. The Bank of Holland which has been established in the place of the old Bank of Amsterdam, issues notes of a less denomination than eight dollars.—But, being a credit Bank, it is within the influence of that galvanic by which paper money banks in all parts of the world are affected. A demand for specie on any one of them, operates with the power of a lever; and when this demand is great on the Bank of England, all the others are forced to reduce their circulation.

Rhode Island.

In the Senate, on the 17th instant, certain Resolutions of-between the President and the Rhode Island arristocracy, having been rejected, Mr. A. addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. *Allen* said he proposed, before he sat down, to submit two other resolutions; and, in doing so, he would offer to the Senate some reasons upon which those resolutions were founded. He believed this had been the habitual practice in the Senate; and he hoped that, in this case, he would not be prevented from following the same practice. He would read, in the hearing of the Senate, the resolutions which he proposed to offer, in order that the Senate might judge of their propriety. He found upon the files of the Senate a document containing a series of resolutions, passed by the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island, by which the Governor of that State was requested to inform the President of the United States, and the two Houses of Congress, that a new system of Government had been adopted in that state, and was now in full operation. It had, therefore, been brought officially to the notice of the Senate that the people of Rhode Island had adopted a constitutional form of Government, and that Government is now in full operation. This communication left the Senate no alternative: they could not close their eyes to the fact that there were, at this time, two Governments in actual existence within that State—one of which must be right, and the other wrong. In this state of affairs, the President of the United States had assumed to himself the power and authority of deciding this vital and momentous question, by pledging himself to support the old form of government established under the charter granted by Charles the Second, and against that Government determined upon and adopted by the people. This being the state of the facts, it was a question of propriety and of power with the Senate to take into consideration—when informed of these facts by authority, real or pretended, of the State of Rhode Island, and knowing the course which the President of the United States had taken in the matter, whether it was consistent with the duty which they owed to the Constitution of the country, to remain quiet spectators of a civil war, in which the powers of the Federal Government were to be brought to bear against the constitution which the people had formed for themselves, and in support of that charter which had been rendered null and void by the American Revolution, and under which, since the period of the Revolution, that state had no right to exercise the functions of an integrel portion of this Union, of a sovereign State, or to send Senators or Representatives to this Congress. They had no more right to take part in the legislation of this Union, than they had to sit and legislate in the British Parliament. Sir, said Mr. A., the question is one of serious import. More—infinitely more—important is it than any question of a bank, a tariff, or any question of national policy which can arise under our form of Government. It is a question upon which rests the whole system of the civil Government of this country, and of the civil liberties of its people. The President of the United States has undertaken to decide the question for the American people—and that, too, against the people themselves. Well, sir, I said, and I repeat it, and it is with no unkind feelings towards any one—for reasons for such feeling I have none, but for the contrary feeling I have many—but to illustrate the bearing of a great truth—a truth which has shaken the globe itself, and which I hope will continue to govern the world as long as it continues its revolutions upon its axis. I say again, there was no constitutional form of government in Rhode Island by which that community could be considered to be properly a member of this Union, until the constitutional form of government was framed and established, and brought into being on the 3d of May, 1842.

Sir, what is the state of this matter? The old thirteen States of this Confederacy consisted of what were, prior to 1776, the thirteen colonies of Great Britain, of which Rhode Island and Providence Plantations was one. A revolt took place among the colonies; that revolt assumed the form and bore the aspect of a war; as such, it was prosecuted to its final, its successful, its glorious termination. This war was so begun, prosecuted, and ended, with the express view on the part of the colonist, of absolving themselves, in the language of the Declaration of Independence, from all allegiance to the throne of Great Britain. The war was successful; American independence was purchased by American blood. All political connexion with Great Britain ceased to exist, and it was made an essential part of that instrument by which the States were declared free, that they were to be considered also sovereign and independent. To this declaration the State of Rhode Island stands pledged, because that declaration was necessarily submitted to, and confirmed by, the Legislature of that State.

Yes, sir, the Legislature of Rhode Island confirmed that declaration by a solemn resolve, forever absolving themselves from all connexion with, or relation to, British authority. Well, sir, after the State had thus annulled the charter of Charles II. of Great Britain, by this revolution and this declaration, where did they obtain their right to have a Government independent of the people in whom, by the new constitution of these United States, the sovereignty was vested? The charter did not provide for its own amendment or for its own modification; it was an emanation from the throne of Great Britain, and could only be modified, changed, or in any way affected, by the throne itself, or by an act of the British Parliament. And it is the most extraordinary political anomaly that has characterized this extraordinary age, that sixty years after the annulling of the charter by the Revolution, the President of the American Republic is called on to give life and vitality to it again. That charter was predicated upon the allegiance of that community to the British crown; and it existed with the restriction that the laws, rules, and regulations of the Governor and Company should not contravene the laws and statutes of Great Britain; and that one fifth of the precious metals to be found in the soil was the property of the British Government, and to be paid into the British Treasury. Well, what become of their allegiance to the British Government when they lifted the sword of revolution? It was destroyed; the relation was severed, the charter was dissolved. How was this dissolution effected?—by authority of the British Crown?—No, sir; by the people themselves. And can the British charter be restored by American legislation? No, sir; because it was founded upon the existence of British supremacy. Can the State itself give vitality to the charter? I answer, no; because it would be inconsistent with American independence. And here let me be permitted to say that, inasmuch as it cannot be binding upon the State, it cannot upon any part of the State. If the whole cannot revive it, neither can a majority, and much less can a minority. It would be impossible for the people of Rhode Island, if they were unanimous, to a man, to revive it. They are bound to treat it as a dead letter; and this obligation binds the Legislature as firmly as it binds the people. If the charter still lives, it is because it is indestructible, and must live forever; and if it does not exist, as I contend, there results this appalling consequence—that the whole Government of the State of Rhode Island [illegible] has been a sheer, a downright blasphemous usurpation. Yes, sir; a usurpation; for after the Revolution was accomplished, the charter was dead. The declaration of American Independence took place, and the Revolution followed; every thing that was British—every vestige of British power and authority perished. It was entirely cut off from the face of this continent. How, then, has this form of Government continued to exist? It could only be in this way: At the time when the Revolution closed, it is probable that the number of those having rights confirmed to them by the charter amounted to a majority of the population, and they were willing that the charter should stand, that they might enjoy the benefits of freeholders, and be the lords and masters of the increasing multitudes by whom the State became speedily populated. There is one peculiarity, sir, about this state of things to which an American cannot close his eyes—that is an exact inversion of our political institutions. It leaves it in the power of the Legislature to declare who shall have the privilege of voting; and consequently they may pass a law excluding every one but themselves—perpetuating to themselves and their descendants the privilege, and excluding all others. The sovereignty is thus vested in the agent, and not in the principal—in the Representatives of the people, and not in the people themselves.

Well, sir, under these circumstances, what did the people of Rhode Island gain by the Revolution? They thought they were struggling to exchange British authority for the rights of civil liberty.—Yet we see the great body of the people—three-fifths at least of the entire population—being disfranchised—left to the remaining two-fifths the power of governing. But we have seen that the people have regenerated the Government—have thrown off this usurpation, under which they have so long been deprived of their rights; and I will here ask, By what authoity, under this charter, (if it does exist,) do Senators from that State occupy places upon this floor? Does the charter authorize the State to elect Senators to the Congress of the United States? Sir, does the charter authorize a convention of the people of Rhode Island to incorporate that State into the body of the American Republic? I presume not, sir. By what authority, then, did they act, when they became a constituent part of this Union? Was it under that charter, granted more than a century before the Revolution—was it by virtue of that charter, under which the majority of the inhabitants were disfranchised, that that State took refuge, like a tempest-tost vessel, and became safely moored in the harbor of the People? Do you bring the charter into the Federal Constitution with you? No, sir; the people of the State of Rhode Island adopted, in solemn convention assembled, the Federal Constitution—the vital, elementary principle of civil liberty. It was recognised by all parties. Without this, the State could not have become a member of the Union, because the Constitution requires that this shall be done. This was not the work of a party; it was effected by the fathers of the Revolution, who laid down the fundamental law of civil liberty—men whose veins were drained of their life-blood in procuring that independence, and the enjoyment of that civil liberty, for their decendants. What did that convention do? They declared "that there are certain natural rights, of which men, when they form a social compact, cannot deprive or divest their posterity; among which are the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety;" "that all power is naturally vested in, and consequently derived from, the people; that magistrates, therefore, are their trustees and agents, and at all times amenable to them;" that the powers of government may be reassumed by the people whensoever it shall become necessary to their happiness."

Never was there a declaration stronger or more comprehensive than this made by the sovereign people of the State of Rhode Island. Well, sir, what have they subsequently done? Why, as soon as they got snugly established as a part of the Union, the Governor and Company of the Province effected the resumption of the sovereignty, because there was not popular power enough around them to resist. They resumed the sovereignty, meting out to the people as much right and as much wrong as those sovereign legislators thought proper to mete out. Instead of having their own duties prescribed to them, they assumed the right to prescribe to the people, their lords and masters, how much liberty they should enjoy. Sir, the President of the United States, it seems, is now called upon to sustain this charter of a British monarch John Tyler is called on to act as Charles II. of England would have done, in enforcing this charter—by force of arms. Who ever before heard of an appeal to an American President to support British authority? And I say again, if he has the right to call in the aid of an armed force to sustain that authority, the independence of this country does not exist. Such a proceeding might be tolerated in Canada: but, in relation to one of the States of this Union, the supposition is as ridiculous as it is odious. The President declares that he feels himself bound, and that it is his duty, to employ an armed force, if it becomes necessary, in order to enfore obedience to this usurpation, which has been for half a century *in* existence in Rhode Island. He will march an armed force of American citizens into that State in martial array, to shoot down the people, in order to sustain that charter, which it was the main object of the Revolution to destroy. Let him try it! let him try it! The President is a man, and but a man. He is an officer of the Government, and but an officer.

The power which constituts the President rests neither with this body nor its friends: it posesses a moral force which is superior to either. Let the President undertake to march an army into Rhode Island, to put down the liberties of the people at the point of the bayonet, and he will have done a deed of which his posterity will be ashamed—of which the nation will be ashamed. But though he threatens to do it, and stands officially pledged to do it, I tell him, as I have told him face to face, that the American people will not permit him to do it. Here is what will test the question [holding up a placard.] This I look upon as the first flash of indignation from the enraged brow of an angry people; and I warn the President to take notice of the lightning's flash, as being the forerunner of a storm that will cover him with deep disgrace.

Yes, sir, this is a Government of principle, sustained by the sense of the people; and the man who rashly undertakes to put down popular liberty in this country, will meet with signal discomfiture. In connexion with my honorable colleague, I have the honor of representing one of the great and glorious States of this Union; and, sir, I can assure you that I speak the feelings of the great body of the people, acting only under the promptings of a bold and heroic magnanimity, when I say that they would be roused—that they would rally as one man in defence of our glorious liberities, whether invaded by foreign or domestic foes.

I now offer a resolution, which will test the sense of this body upon the vitality of our whole system. I have introduced into it nothing but what has been prompted by a natural impulse of patriotism—nothing but will be responded to by the whole body of my countrymen. Had the Senate acted upon the resolution when it was first offered, the President would have retracted; he would not now have stood pledged; the Government of the people would have gone on; the rights of all would have been protected by the votes of all.

Mr. *Preston* rose to a point of order. He had refrained from interrupting the Senator for a long time, though he had, from the beginning, transcended not only the rules, but the ordinary license of debate.

Mr. *Allen* would save the Senator from the necessity of proceeding any further, by informing him that he had risen to his point of order just in the right time—for he (Mr. *Allen*) had not another word to say, except to submit his resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the right of the people of Rhode Island to establish for themselves a constitutional republican form of State Government, and in any particular to alter or modify it, provided its form be left republican.

Resolved, That it is not the right of the Federal Government to interfere in any manner with the people, to prevent or discourage their so doing; but that, on the contrary, it is the duty of the Federal Government to guaranty to them, as a State, such republican form of State Government, when so established, altered, or modified.

RHODE ISLAND.

There is yet much obscurity in the Rhode Island movements for the last few days. Comparing the various accounts, we think the following will be found to be the true version:

Governor Dorr returned from Washington with a determination to uphold the constitution adopted by a majority of the people of Rhode Island, at every hazard. To that end he determined to call around him the military power of the State, (to be used only in case of absolute necessity,) to take the public property out of the possession of the Charter party, who held it in defiance of the fundamental law, and to prevent the further exercise of authority on their part, now to be considered in no other light than as a usurpatiod. Accordingly a movement was made on Tuesday night of last week to take possession of the arsenal at Providence, where a quantity of arms were on deposite, under charge of a Charter guard. This movement failed; but for what reason is a mystery, as those given, especially the repeated flashing of the cannon, are insufficient to account for it. The probability is, that the actual firing of the guns was never intended, the design being merely to frighten the guard into a surrender; which proving unsuccessful, the attempt to get possession of the arms without bloodshed was relinquished.

In the mean time it seems to us to have become apparent that the leading Suffrage men were not united, and that Governor Dorr became satisfied that he would not be supported in extreme measures by a considerable portion of his own party, who despaired of success in opposition to the threatened interference of the General Govenment.—The indisposition to proceed further appears to have been strengthened by the promises of the Charter party that they would immediately call a convention, with the view of conceding all that the people demanded. Thus, menaced on one side, and encouraged on the other, it appears that a number of the leading Suffrage men, and his own family connections, entreated Governor Dorr to relinquish all further attempts to enforce the authority of the new Government, and, for a time, to leave the State. He at first resisted all entreaties to abandon the determined spirits who had rallied around him; but, satisfied at last that, in consequence of the desertion and wavering of friends, the contest must end in the destruction of the few who stood firm and true, he yielded to repeated importunities, and, without the knowledge of his own companions in arms, left

the State. Finding themselves deserted by their leader, the Suffrage troops dispersed, with the exception of about fifty resolute men, who entrenched themselves, and remained in possession of their arms. By the entreaties of their friends, they, also, then quietly retired to their homes.

We do not believe any formal compromise was made. Promises were, no doubt, liberally used by individuals, and Governor DORR doubtless believed they would be kept. But we see no other evidence of any treaty, compromise, or understanding, between the leaders of the two parties, except what is to be gathered from the Federal prints, saying that the deman dsof the suffrage party would be conceded.

If, however, it shall turn out that the expectation of obtaining free and equal suffrage—the essence of a Republican Government—is defeated, we must look upon this result as brought about by the unconstitutional, if not wicked, interference of the General Government. The suffrage party had proceeded peacefully to form a constitution, peacefully to adopt it by a large majority of the people, and were peacefully proceeding to put it in operation. Suddenly the landholders start up, denounce them as usurpers, threaten them with the fate of traitors if they do not desist, and call on the President to sustain them with the army of the United States. That, functionary replies, that no case exists which will justify his ordering the army to slay the people; but nevertheless, he proceeds to decide what will be a case when it is made out, and promises his assistance when it should occur. Thus he gratuitously decided a point before it was presented for his consideration; threw the weight of the General Government into the scale of the minority; and to give it the more effect, put some hundreds of soldiers in motion towards Rhode Island, a part of whom entered the State and were supplied with ball cartridges in sight of the people. On being informed that the officers of the new Government were peacefully installed into office, he still avowed his purpose to sustain, by the military power of the Union, as the Government of the State, the Government abolished by the people: and even denounced as "insurgents" the men who had thus peacefully effected a change in the form of their Government.

Thus, by threatening the people of a State with military coercion, has the Administration of the General Government subverted and repudiated the very first, the most precious principle embraced in the Declaration of Independence---a right inalienable, and if not eternal, as lasting as the race of man:—we mean *the right of the people* (always meaning the majority of the people) *to change their form of Government in any way, and at any time they may think proper, with or without the authority or consent of the men in power*, where the majority have not previously agreed upon a mode of effecting the change. We sympathise with the patriots of Rhode Island, and advise them to be of good cheer. Not a hair of their heads will their adversaries dare to hurt. They will get all they have demanded; and as to the principle, it still exists, if necessary, will be reasserted under better auspices. Borne down to-day, it will prevail to-morrow.

"Truth crushed to earth, will rise again;
The eternal days of God are hers."

We hope the American people will be once more warned of the danger of a standing army by this occurrence. The freemen of each State may, in turn, be awed into a relinquishment of their rights by threats of military coercion from a weak or wicked administration; or, if they dare assert them in defiance of usurpation and threats, be shot down in their own fields and at their own firesides.

Let there be no further increase of the army or navy. We see now to what uses they may be applied. It was rumored, a few days ago, that the steamer Missouri was destined for Rhode Island, to aid the United States land forces. When asked to increase the army or navy, except in time of war, or in the most imminent danger of war, every true patriot should REMEMBER RHODE ISLAND. And when any of those who have aided in, or approved of, this outrage upon the inalienable rights of the people, shall ask for the renewal or the bestowment of political power, let the language of indignant freemen be—REMEMBER RHODE ISLAND!—*Washington Globe.*

SECRETS OF THE PRISON HOUSE.

If our friends desire to avail themselves of some choice delineations of the character of the Bank whig reformers now in control of Congress, we advise them to read the subjoined extracts from a recent speech of Mr. Proffit, in that body. Mr. Proffit was one of the most zealous and violent orators in 1840. What specimens of corrupt bargaining, intrigues, caucus tyranny, and depravity in general, he has revealed! The passage referring to John Bell's official report of alleged frauds in the Indian Department, is entitled to particular notice. It shows how recklessly unprincipled politicians sometimes propagate calumny, for mere party effect. The people will all find out who the real rouges are in a very short time. Just pay attention to Mr. Proffit's language:

"But I have been led, sir, from the course of remarks I had intended to make by these interruptions and interrogations. I will proceed to show that to the legislation of the extra session, which we have so loudly lauded, is to be attributed very many of our present difficulties.—Most of the measures passed at that session were effected by bargain and caucus dictation. The Bank bills, out of which nearly all the difficulties in the whig ranks have arisen, never did meet the approbation of a tithe of its members.

* * * * * * * *

Most ardently do I wish, sir, that the people of the country—the honest people of all parties, could have witnessed the drama then enacted in this Capitol; the open party drill; the secret whispered watchword; the manœuverings of the day; the stealthy councils of the night; the noisy profession of fairness on the floor; grinning and snarling in the lobby; the plotting for power; the planning for place; the imperiousness of the leader; the subserviency of the led. And oh, sir, could the honest and unsuspecting people cast one glance behind the curtain which conceals the controlling spirits of this scene, not even the tawdry tinsel of assumed patriotism in which they stand enrobed, nor the gaudy gauzes of affected purity which bedeck their deformity, could for one moment save them from the withering, blighting, blasting gaze of that indignant and betrayed constituency.

You wished to pass the distribution bill, and in order to do so, you found it necessary to enter into bargains and secret understandings with the advocates of the bankrupt bill. And even then you could not secure its passage through the other branch of Congress, without adding your evasive and deceptive compromise clause, that if the duties on imports exceeded twenty per cent. the distribution should cease to operate.

For political purposes, and seemingly under the pretence of amending or repealing the bankrupt bill, you provided that it should not go into effect until the first day of February, and what was the consequence? No sooner had Congress met, than many members who had voted for that bill under a secret promise that it should be amended or modified, finding that these promises were about to be violated, undertook to retrace their steps and repeal the bill; and after days of fierce contest, a majority of thirty-one members voted for its repeal; showing plainly that the measure never did have the deliberate sanction of the House; and yet it is a law.

This is one specimen of the legislation of the extra session, on which gentlemen pride themselves. What is the result of your twenty per cent. clause, attached to the distribution act?—You knew full well that twenty per cent. upon imports would not give you revenue sufficient for the wants of the Government. An honorable Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Clay] had shown that beyond dispute; yet you adopted that provisio, through the agency of the caucus system. And now a part of you are insisting on distribution, regardless of the provisio, while another portion are insisting that it was a deliberate pledge that the duties should not exceed that limit without a repeal of the distribution act, and are murmuring daily complaints about deception and want of faith.

I will spare gentlemen from an expose of the manner in which the revenue bill was passed. I believe that is the title by which that thing is in courtesy called. If I were not now serious inclined, I would relate some rather amusing facts of caucus decision, duties on tea and coffee were inserted in the bill, and how, by caucus reconsideration, they were striken out again in the Senate; and what an astonishing effect was produced upon the iron nerves of every dauntless politician, by the potent protest of the coffee-pots and tea-pots of the good old ladies of the country. But, sir, the gravity of the occasion permits not of aught like mirth.

The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Stanly] has furnished the House with a statement of expenditures of the last Administration. He will find, by reference to a speech made by me, and which he did me the honor to read in this House some few days since, that I, in that speech, prominently set forth those expenditures. I think they have been harped on long enough and often enough, and I shall therefore now say nothing about them. But to those who say that the friends of the Administration have become lukewarm in their investigation, I would point to my course during this and the extra session of Congrss.

During the extra session, the ex-Secretary of War (Mr. Bell) sent a message informing us that most gross and scandalous frauds had been perpetrated in the Indian Department, and that large sums of money had thus been embezzled. After waiting some six or eight weeks for the Secretary to give us the names of the persons who, as he said, had abused their trusts, I introduced a resolution calling upon him for the names of the delinquents and the amounts thus purloined, &c. The resolution was voted down, sir, by Whig votes; yes sir, by those very men who now, upon this floor, tell us that we have lost our taste for investigations. And to this day we have never been able to ascertain to whom the Secretary of War alluded, or what amount the Government, according to his account, had lost. And the grave charge thus made against those connected with the Indian affairs of the Government remains to this day unexplained.

Having ascertained that officers of the customs still contrive to hold large sums of money in their hands, under the heads of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, notwithstanding the law of 3d March, 1841, I introduced a resolution of inquiry on the subject, determined, as I always have been, to hold the officers of this Administration to strict accountability. This resolution was objected to by whigs; and they now accuse me of supineness.

I offered a resolution calling for information on the subject of moneys paid to district attorneys; another on the subject of the vast expenditures for the New York custom house; and many other resolutions, all having for their object a strict investigation into the expenditures of this Administration. All were objected to by the Whig party. But, sir, this is in perfect unison with their general course.

From the Columbus (Georgia) Argus.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1842.

Messrs. BETHUNE & ELLIS:

The apportionment bill has just passed the House of Representatives, fixing the ratio at 50,179. This ratio gives our State eleven Representatives. Very unexpectedly, an amendment was proposed, having for its object, the compelling those States which elect by general ticket, to district their States, so that each district shall contain the requisite number of persons, according to the Federal basis, for one Representative. Against this amendment, I protested, as you will find by a short summary of my remarks, contained in the analysis of debates reported in the Globe of the 28th April. Surely this is a measure, recognising principles ruinous to the sovereignty of the States. No matter what differences of opinion may exist in the State of Georgia, as to the propriety or impropriety of the district system, I imagine there will be no difference of opinion as to the power of Congress over this subject; or the propriety of interfering in any manner with our internal regulations. I am glad to inform you, that but one democratic member voted for this amendment. Several Whig members voted against it; some of whom denounced it as ultra federal. Gov. Pope of Kentucky made an excellent speech, in which he said, he confessed he was a little federal; but this was too strong a dose for him. Our delegation voted together against the proposition. What will this Whig majority do next? Surely State-Rights men will discover, that they have formed a ruinous association.

We shall have the tariff under consideration very soon, and unless I am much mistaken, we shall be cursed with one more odious than the tariff of 1832. I sent you the report of the committee upon that subject. The tariff and the fiscality are to be acted upon, before Congress adjourns. How long we shall be here, depends entirely upon our masters. The majority have adopted a rule, by which they can close the debate whenever they wish. In the exercise of this gag law, I will do them the justice to say, they have been quite liberal. It has however in my opinion operated very badly in a few instances. They speak of adjourning about the first of July; but if we should remain longer, we cannot be charged with staying here until we take all the money in the Treasury, since that is out already. There is one thing however certain, that we are trying to get a supply of it, are willing to borrow upon any terms. We have told moneyed men everywhere, that we must have it, at no matter what sacrifice. We have puffed our credit—the credit of this great nation, with all possible power, but somehow the money is quite slow in coming. I have been in hopes, that some of the friends of the administration would try the plan as we are hard run, adopted by Jeremy Diddler, in a moment of extreme pecuniary agony. He put on a bold face, and with hurried gait approached a money-lender, saying, "lend me five dollars, I have got the money in my pocket to pay you back."

Yours, &c. W. T. COLQUITT.

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nominations:
FOR GOVERNOR,
Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville.

STATE LEGISLATURE.
For the Senate—JOHN WALKER.
Commons—JOHN KIRK,
DR. JOS. W. ROSS,
CALEB ERWIN.

For Sheriff—THOMAS N. ALEXANDER.
Election the 1st Thursday (4th day) of August next.

PARAPHRASED FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

☞ The candidates now before the people for Governor are, LOUIS D. HENRY, a Democratic Republican, and JOHN M. MOREHEAD, a Federal Whig.

A *Democratic Republican* means one who goes for equal rights, the liberty of the People, and the Rights and Union of the States.

A Federal Whig means one who is *on the out side*, for the people, and *on the inside*, for himself. Or, who is for the People *before* the election, and for himself afterwards.

Which will the People choose?

☞ We hate apologies, above all things;—but we are compelled to apologize for the appearance of our paper this week. Our health is such as utterly to forbid our discharging the duties of an Editor; and we may have to take leave of our readers for a few weeks, in order to regain strength enough to endure the heat of the summer campaign. If so, we shall leave a substitute of more ability than the principal.

☞ The regular monthly meeting of the "Washington Temperance Society of Mecklenburg County," will take place on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at the Presbyterian Church. We are requested to invite all who feel an interest in the cause to attend.

We published in our last paper a letter copied from the Raleigh *Standard*, dated at Asheville in Buncombe county, and purporting to give an account of a public discussion near that village by certain persons therein named. It turns out that the letter was a *hoax*—that the persons named as speakers, are negroes belonging to gentlemen at Asheville. We wonder the very intelligent Editor of the Standard would suffer himself thus to be imposed upon by an amonymous scribbler. We supposed, of course, the piece was published on good authority, or it would not have been copied into our columns.

☞ We have devotel considerable space this week to particulars of the difficulties in Rhode-Island, and the reader is referred to our extracts in another column. Though the contest was considered adjusted, by the fair promises of an amicable compromise on the part of the aristocracy, or King Charles's party, upon which the suffrage party agreed to lay down ther arms and disperse, yet since it seems these promises were only made to deceive, the suffragers will doubtless rally again.—Large meetings have been held in New York, Boston, Portland, and other cities, proffering men and means to defend the constitutional party against the interference of the U. S. Troops, sent by Tyler to put down the freemen of Rhode Island in their struggle for liberty.

☞ We regret that the proceedings of the Salisbury Convention did not come to hand in time for publication this week. The *Carolinian* of Friday containing them, was not received by us until yesterday morning, when our columns were filled for the week. The proceedings, with the letters from invited guests, will be given in our next.

Ex-Governor *Boggs* of Missouri, was recently shot by an assassin, while sitting in his house after night. Several shot took effect in the neck and back part of the head, and death was thought to be inevitable at our latest dates.

The Fayetteville *Observer* publishes a list of one hundred and forty-three persons in this State who have been cleared of their debts under the Bankrupt Law.

According to late Washington papers, there will be no fight between *Wise* and *Stanly*—the difficulty having been amicably adjusted by mutual friends.

The Whigs of Mobile have had an "enthusiastical meeting," in which they nominated Henry Clay a candidate for the Presidency, and formed a "Clay Club." They furthermore resolve that they unfurl the "Clay Banner," and their motto shall be "Justice to Harry of the West." This will be a very equivocal sort of motto. We would recommend that they place on the flag as emblematical, a pack of Cards, and that the Club enact as the leading article of their Constitution, that the chief business at its meetings be to play Poker.

Georgia Argus.

The following comparative view of the prices of some of the necessaries of life in England, and the Western United States is made up from the prices current of Liverpool and Cincinnati, on the first of April.

	Liverpool,	Cincinnati.
Flour, per lb.	$8 40	$4 25
Wheat, per 60 lbs.	1 85	75
Indian corn, do	1 20	25
Oats per 45 lbs.	72	25
Pork, mess, per bbl.,	18 00	6 50
Beef, mess, do	24 50	8 00
Bacon, per 112 lbs.	10 80	3 08
Hams, do	12 96	4 48
Lard, do	12 36	5 04

If John Bull would only allow us a little "free trade," how we would feed him!—*N. Y. Express.*

Comparison of Speed—A French scientific journal states that the ordinary rate is, per second—

Of a man walking,	4 feet,
Of a good horse in harness	12 "
Of a reindeer in a sledge, on ice,	26 "
Of an English race horse,	43 "
Of a hare,	88 "
Of a good sailing ship,	14 "
Of the wind,	81 "
Of sound,	1030 "
Of a 24 pound cannot ball,	1300 "

In this statement a woman's tongue and a streak of lightning appear to be entirely overlooked.—*Boston Bee.*

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN IREDELL.

Without previous notice, a respectable portion of the Democratic party, assembled in the Court House in Statesville on the 17th of May. WM. F. COWAN, Esq., was called to the Chair, and *James Thompson* requested to act as Secretary. The following resolutions being submitted by John F. A. Mellon, Esq., on motion, were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we do most cordially approve of the nomination of LOUIS D. HENRY for next Governor of the State, because he is of the Jeffersonian school, and an unyielding advocate of the rights of the States and of the people.

Resolved, That we do most uncompromisingly oppose the present incumbent, John M. Morehead, because he is of the old Federal John Adams school, and further, because he preaches, demagogue like, one doctrine, and practices another.

Resolved, That we will use all laudable and honorable means to elevate Louis D. Henry to the Gubernatorial chair of the State.

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed Delegates to attend the Convention in Salisbury, on the 20th of May, viz: Capt. *Montgomery, Wm. McRay, Esq., Wm. Bass, Robert* Hobbins, Wm. F. Cowan, Esq., Daniel Hollsclaw, Jacob Parker, John Curry, Otho Gillespie, David Wallever, Hosea Redman, John T. Redman, Alfred Guy, Etheldred Edwards, Osbourne Day, Wm. Day, John B. Green, David Setser, Benj. Cowan, John M. Walker, Henry Lents, Peter Freeze, Charles Jones, Wm. Morton, Jas. McCurdy, Isaac McCurdy, Wm. C. Liney, Henry M. Smith, Reuben Morrison, Wm. Mears, John Alexander, David Alexander, Robert Kerr, James Kerr, James Clark, Wm. McEwen, Christopher Barringer, Daniel Barringer, John S. Lackey, Joseph Byers, Thomas Byers, Jas. Byers, Smith Byers, John Bell, Moses Bartley, Bennett Robeson, James Coleman, Capt. McCauley, Neel McCauley, Wm. W. Wier, Thomas Smith, John F. A. Mellon, Wm. L. Davidson, Jas. I. Turner, Esq., Doctor Norton, Alexander Norton, Jos. W. Murdock, Jas. Thompson, George Thompson, Jas. G. Fleming, Ross McClelland, George T. McClelland, John Crawford, Wm. Mears, Ross Stevenson, James Stevenson, Wm. R. McClelland, and Elisha Perkins.

Resolved, That the Editors of the Western Carolinian, North Carolina Standard and Mecklenburg Jeffersonian be requested to give the above proceedings one insertion.

On motion,

The meeting then adjourned.

WM. F. COWAN, Ch'm.
JAMES THOMPSON, Sec'y.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTICES.

Retrenchment—Economy.—The progress of these operations under the present Administration of our Government, is well shown in the discussions which have occurred upon the bill for making appropriation for the naval service of 1842.

FACTS.

It was stated by Mr. *Meriwether*, in debate, that the appropriation of 1841, for pay of commissioned, warrant, and petty officers and seamen for 1841, was $2,335,000, whereas the amount required for 1842 is $3,195,432 23; being an increase of $860,432 23 in this single item.

CAUSE.

Mr. *Everett* made the following statement, viz:

"According to the statement of the Secretary, of the appointments made from the 4th of March 1841, to the 8th of April last, the whole number of midshipmen appointed had been 158, of which 31 were from Virginia, 20 from the District of Columbia, and 19 from Maryland; and of 85 other appointments, 18 had been from Virginia, 9 from the District of Columbia, and 4 from Maryland—giving to Virginia 49, to the District of Columbia 29, and to Maryland 23; making 101 out of 253 appointments."

Mr. *Morgan* made the following statement, viz:

"It appeared from document 173, that, according to the last census, the number of midshipmen to which Virginia was entitled was 11½, while 15 were appointed from that State.

"New York was entitled to 21, and only 17 were appointed. There were 32 appointments of midshipmen, at large. Of this number, 15 were from Virginia, 8 from Maryland, and 4 from the District of Columbia; making 27 out of 32, from Virginia and Maryland, including the District.

"Of 9 assistant surgeons, 4 were from Virginia, 2 from Maryland, and only 1 from the free States. Of 11 pursers, 3 were from Virginia and 5 from the free States. Of 12 chaplains, 2 were from Virginia, and 8 from the free States. Of 168 midshipmen, 35 were from Virginia, 16 from Maryland, and 15 from New York; 54 were from the free States.

Mr. *Fillmore* said:

"They all knew that, at the extra session, they provided for the home squadron—the annual cost of which, it was estimated, would be about $800,000. The next cause of increase was, "that there had been some change in the force to be employed."—The third cause was, that there had been an increase on some of our foreign stations.

"It would appear from a careful investigation of this document, (President's message and documents,) that we had fifteen more vessels in commission this year than last. The manner in which these vessels were distributed, would appear from a communication from the Navy Board, contained in the report of the committee of Ways and Means accompanying this bill, which showed the changes of the force employed on foreign stations from 1841 to 1842, with the increased cost thereof, from which Mr. F. read a statement of the increase in the number of vessels, and the increased cost thereof, amounting to $413,815.

"One cause of the increase of the pay of officers arose from the number of promotions that had been made within a short time. It appeared to him that the appointments had been more numerous within the past year than during any previous year for some years. He believed that there was no limitation on the appointing power with reference to the number of officers, or the grade given them, so far as fixed by law. Of course, there was very little responsibility on this department. It was pretty much at large. The Committee had felt bound to report an appropriation for the pay of those officers and seamen actually in the service."

Again: "The committee had found that every year appropriations had been made under the heads of increase of armaments, ordnance, equipment, and wear and tear of vessels; which appropriations for several years past had averaged $1,585,000, and the estimate for this year was $3,165,000."

Again: "The committee had recommended a reduction from the estimates of $1,356,400. They had been most diligently employed, and had carefully revised this bill for the purpose of reducing the appropriations to the lowest possible point of safety to the public service. The amount proposed to be appropriated by this bill was $6,856,000, and the amount heretofore for several years appropriated had been about five and a half millions. When they considered the increased number of officers, and grades, and vessels, they would see that every item had been reduced as much as possible."

And again: "The gentleman would perceive, on examination of the detailed estimate he had referred to, that the amount now asked was sufficient only to pay the officers in command, and midshipmen, who would be arranged as passed midshipmen during the year, and the seamen actually employed."

This is the account the Whigs themselves give of their "*retrenchment*" in this branch of the public service since the 4th of March, 1841. They have INCREASED the number of officers and seamen, so that over $800,000 a year, beyond the amount expended under Mr. *Van Buren's* administration, *is required to pay them*; while, for the naval service generally, about $8,000,000 is asked for; being $2,700,000 more than was expended under Mr. *Van Buren*, and over $6,800,000 is proposed to be given!

Nor does this include $250,000 appropriated to build an iron war-steamer or the payment of 1,000 men proposed to be added to the marine corps, or the expense of a proposed reorganization of the navy, and sundry other items!

The Louisville Sun says:—The crops in Kentucky of Tobacco, Hemp, Corn and Grain, were never more promising. The corn has been in some places destroyed by the army worm, but the second plant has already sprung from the hill. All we want now is a good season, timely rains, and the kind smile of Heaven, to bring us a plentiful harvest and *Relief* from all pecuniary embarrassments.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

Barbacue to Mr. Clay.—A barbacue has been tendered to Mr. Clay by the citizens of Lexington, Ky. He has accepted the invitation and it is to take place on the 9th day of June. Extensive arrangements are in progress for the occasion.—*Ib.*

A relative of young Semmes has paid into the court at Charlottesville $25,000, the amount of bail forfeited by his non-appearance to answer the charge of having murdered Professor Davis—*Ib.*

Died,

In this County, on the 28th instant, of dropsy, *William Berryhill*, Esq., aged about 73 years. Mr. B. was well known in our County, and universally esteemed as an honest man.

In this County, on the 21st instant, Mr. *John M. Wilson*, aged about 27 years, leaving a wife and one child to mourn their bereavement.

In Cabarrus County, on the 27th instant, Mr *John Ailer*, aged about 35 years.

In Cumberland County, Va., on the 18th of February last, the Rev. *John Kirkpatrick*. Mr. Kirkpatrick was a native of this county and has at this time a brother and other relations residing here.

☞ **The final Examination of the** Senior Class in Davidson College, will be held on Friday the first day of July next.
May 31, 1842. 64

VALUABLE LAND

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to sell a part of his lands, now offers for sale a valuable Tract of Land, with good improvements,

CONTAINING 425 ACRES,

of which there is 150 acres in cultivation, of which there is 50 acres in Cotton, and the balance timbered land. Also, is on the lands a new GRIST MILL and COTTON-GIN propelled by water power. The above land is situated in Mecklenburg County, on Mallard Creek, 7 miles Northeast of Charlotte, and inferior to none in this section of the country, for the production of Cotton, grain, &c. As to the location of the above described lands, as respects the abundance of good water, health, and fertility of soil combined, it cannot be exceeded in the country. As I am determined to sell, I would respectfully invite those who wish to make a purchase of such as is above described, to call and view the land and judge for themselves. Terms of payment made easy. M. S. ALEXANDER.
64...tf

TRAVELLERS,

TAKE NOTICE.

TIMOTHY R. HUGHES

HAVING obtained the MANSION HOUSE for public accommodation, informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to receive and entertain all who may favor him with their patronage.

His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure.

His BAR will be found furnished with a choice selection of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, both foreign and domestic.

His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with abundant provender.

N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion House.
Charlotte, N. C., May 23, 1842. 64...6m

FOR RENT.

THE HOUSE formerly occupied by Dr. P. C. Caldwell, now in possession of Col. J. H. WHEELER. For terms apply to the EDITOR, or ADAM ALEXANDER. 64...4w

Last Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Stock of

MEDICINES &C.,

now informs all those indebted to him, either by note or Book account, that the same must be closed at or before the July Court;—longer indulgence cannot be given. Those indebted by Book accout will be expected at least, to close their accounts by note. And as this is positively the last notice, all accounts not settled by that time, will be placed in other hands for collection. C. J. FOX.
May 17, 1842. 63...tf

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 5th inst., a negro boy, named GARLAND, about 21 or 22 years of age, and weighing about 160 pounds. He was purchased a short time since of A. GRAHAM, Charlotte, N. C., and probably aims to get back into that neighborhood. The above Reward will be given for his arrest and imprisonment, so that I get him.

JOHN W. LEAK.
Cheraw, S. C., May 9, 1842. 62...4w.

POETRY.

FROM THE WASHINGTON INDEX.

ON THE DEATH OF A FRIEND.

[The following beautiful lines were handed to us by the Post-man, from an unknown correspondent. Whoever she may be she is a poetess of high stamp, and we know from her subject, that she has just commenced writing. Poetry is the language of God Almighty, and those who write it commence in a *serious vein*. We shall be most happy to give HEBE a place in our plain columns whenever she may desire it.]

Thou hast left this cold earth, gentle spirit, thou'rt fled,
Thou art gone to the mansions above;
The grave is thy pillow, the grave is thy bed,
The Saviour's rewarding thy love.

Thy soul is now dwelling with angels on high,
And roams with exquisite delight
O'er beauties that fade not, that never will die,
Eternal, unceasingly bright.

Thou'rt tasting the pleasures thy God has prepared,
Which mortals can never enjoy,
Which eye hath not seen—and ear hath not heard,
So pure, and so free from alloy.

But forget not the friends of thy sojourn below,
Let thy prayers for their welfare be pour'd;
Oh! pray that like thee, they may labor to know
The blessings of God, and his word.

Then rest in the arms of thy Saviour and God,
To whom thy young heart has been given;
Though thy body is wrapped in the cold earthly sod,
Thy spirit's reposing in *Heaven*. HEBE.

MISCELLANY.

POPULARITY—A DIALOGUE.

SCENE IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE.

Enter Presbyterian.

Lawyer.—Good morning, Mr. P.—take a seat, sir. I attended your meeting yesterday. I was highly gratified with your new preacher. I admire the warm, animating and powerful style your clergymen are of late adopting. It is certainly calculated to awaken the thoughtless. If you settle Mr. S. in your society, you may consider me as a subscriber. It is true I am not attached to any order of Christians, but I believe the great bulwark of our national liberties must be the diffusion of klowledge; and I have always observed that your people are patronizing and sustaining our seminaries and institutions of learning. By the bye, this reminds me that our election is at hand—I hope, Mr. P., we have the pleasure of numbering you with our friends in the approaching contest.

Presbyterian.—I will think of it. (Exit.)

Enter Baptist.

Lawyer.—Good morning, Mr. B, I am glad you have called. Well, I went down to the river, yesterday noon, to witness the immersion, and I must say it is a beautiful ordinance; and it seems to me that mode of administering is the simple and primitive one. To see the little group stand upon the banks of a flowing stream, unite their voices in that beautiful hymn, "O happy are they," while the candidate goes down into the water, brings forcibly to one's mind the scenes of Jordan and Judea.—Besides, your clergyman, Elder M., is a very interesting man. Your Church government I have always admired—it is so republican. It was Elder L. of your order, I believe, who carried the great Cheshire cheese to Jefferson. He has been a faithful patriot. Ah, this puts me in mind that the Jeffersonian principles are again to be contested this fall, and I hope I shall find you, Mr. B., as firm a patriot as Elder L. has been. (Exit.)

Enter Episcopalian.

Lawyer.—Your most obedient servant, Mr. E., happy to see you, sir. Well, I was in New York last week, and I walked four miles in the morning to hear Bishop H. He is a truly polished and eloquent man; and there is something in your mode of worship so systematic and so much in accordance with decency and order, and so much the opposite to that wild ranting kind of worship, that I have fallen in with. You see here I have purchased me a Common Prayer book. The organ and choir in Bishop H.'s church are superior to any I have ever heard. I called on the Bishop the next morning and obtained an introduction to him. He does not, of course, take any open part in politics, yet he gave me to understand in the course of our conversation, that his feelings were on the right side. (Exit.)

Enter Methodist.

Lawyer.—How do you do, brother M.? I call you brother, because my parents were Methodists. And when I was a child the preachers used to visit our house, and I used to call them all "brothers," from hearing my father and mother call them so. It is singular how strong impressions of children are. Though I do not profess religion, yet I always feel more at home in a Methodist meeting than in any other. And I do not know whether this arises so much from the force of my early impressions, as from that simplicity peculiar to your worship, and which is so congenial to my taste. I was riding through C. the other day, and as I came opposite a piece of wood, I heard the sound of singing. I immediately discovered there was a camp meeting in the vicinity, and notwithstanding my business was very urgent, I could not resist my inclination. So I tied my horse to a tree, and after walking a mile I came to the ground. The first object that met my eye was the presiding Elder D. appealing in a most evangelical manner to the people, who were seated beneath the shading branches of the surrounding forest. How forcibly it brought to my mind the Mount of Olives—I am considerably acquainted with Mr. G., and though he takes no part in the political contests of the day, yet in feelings he and I have always coincided. [Exit.]

Enter Universalist.

Lawyer.—How d'ye do, Squire? Well, I attended your meeting in the school-house the other evening, and was well satisfied with the sermon. Your preachers, whether right or wrong, are certainly men of talent. Mr. S. used most splendid imagery in his sermon, and his arguments, admitting the premises, were certainly irresistible. I should have been pleased to have invited him home with me, but my wife was rather out of health that evening. I cannot see, for my part, why the people should be so prejudiced against your sentiments. They are certainly misrepresented. There is one thing people say about your doctrine, which is true;—that is, that "it is extremely captivating;" and as for its influence, I can say that many of our best citizens are Universalists. Let me see, I believe, Squire, that you have always been a warm politician on the right side—Well, the approaching contest requires our unanimous exertion. (Exit)

Enter Quaker.

Lawyer.—Well, Thomas, how is thy health? I am glad that thee has taken the trouble to call.

Quaker.—I do not trouble gentlemen of thy profession very often; but I have called this afternoon to pay some money to thee. As we Friends do not believe in training men in the art of killing men systematically, they oblige us to pay for the enjoyment of our principles; and I understand thee is—I forget what military people call it—the man who receives the constitution money.

Lawyer.—Yes, I wish I could get off as well as you do: whereas it costs me ten times that sum, besides eight or ten days drilling every year. But what renders that task more unpleasant is, the reflection that always arises when I see the banner flying and the drums beating around me, that the object of all this preparation is to train us in the art of of destroying each other. And I always think of the peaceful settlement of Pennsylvania by Penn.—My granbfather was a Quaker, and I have always admired their plainness of dress, simplicity of language and pacific sentiments. In short, Thomas, I have often thouhgt that if we were all Quakers, society would aesemble the state of our first parents in Eden.

Quaker.—We shall never be all Quakers, so long as so many of us are hypocrites, and so long as hypocrites have so much influence. If thy grandfather was a Quaker, I am sorry thee has so degenerated from thy ancestors. The scruples thee profess about military duty, condemn thee; for thee must be deluded by the devil to violate thy conscience at so great expense. Thee speaks our language flippantly and admires our dress—thy ordinary dialect, and thy fashionable black coat, figured vest, and gaudy watch embelishments, are incontestible proofs of thy insincerity. Thee eulogizes Penn—I have heard thee eulogize Napoleon as highly. I have observed the duplicity thee uses for popularity. Thee reads a sermon for the Presbyterian in the morning when they have no preaching. Thee goes in the afternoon and leads singing for the Churchmen. In the evening thee goes to the Universalists' meeting. Thee admires the immersion of the Baptist, and the camp meeting of the Methodist, and the plain dress and the language of the Friend. I will tell thee friend, thee strongly reminds me of my brown horse. I once employed an honest Irishman to labor for me. I sent Patrick out one morning to catch my brown horse. Now the brown horse ran in the pasture, in the middle of which was a large square pond. Patrick was gone a long time, and at length returned with the beast, after having chased him several times round the pond. "Well, Patrick," said I, "on which side of the pond did you find the horse," "Truth," said Patrick, "and I found him on all sides."

PHYSICAL DEBILITY OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

But the second and still greater difficulty, peculiar to the American women, is delicacy of constitution, which renders them victims to disease and decay.

The fact that the women of this country are usually subject to disease, and that their beauty and youthfulness are of shorter continuance than the women of other nations, is one which always attracts the attention of foreigners, while medical men and philanthropists are constantly giving fearful monitions as to the extent and alarming increase of this evil. Investigations make it evident that a large proportion of young ladies from the wealthier classes have the incipient stages of curvature of the spine, one of the most sure and fatal causes of future disease and decay. The writer has heard medical men, who have made extensive inquiries, say that probably one of every six of the young women at boarding schools, are affected in this way, while many other indications of disease and debility exist, in cases where this particular evil cannot be detected.

In consequence of this enfeebled state of their constitution, induced by a neglect of their physical education, as soon as they are called to the responsibilities and trials of domestic life, their constitution fails and their whole life is rendered a burden. For no person can enjoy existence when disease throws a dark cloud over the mind and incapacitates her for the proper discharge of every duty.

It would seem as if the primeval curse, that has written the doom of pain and sorrow on one period of a young mother's life, in this country has been extended over all; so that the hour never arrives when "she forgetteth her sorrow for the joy that a man is born into the world." Many a mother will testify, with shuddering, that the most exquisite sufferings she ever endured, were not those appointed by nature, but those which, for week after week, have worn down health and spirits when nourishing her child. And medical men teach us that this in most cases, results from debility of constitution consequent on the mismanagement of early life. And so frequent and so mournful are these, and the other distresses that result from the failure of the female constitution, that the writer has repeatedly heard mothers say that they had wept tears of bitterness over their infant daughters for the sufferings which they were destined to undergo; while they cherished the decided wish that these daughters should never marry. At the same time, many a reflecting young woman is looking to her future prospect with very different feelings and hopes from those which Providence designed.

American women are exposed to a far greater amount of intellectual and moral excitement than those of any other land. Of course in order to escape the danger resulting from this, a greater amount of exercise in the fresh air, and all those methods which strengthen the constitution, are imperiously required.

But instead of this it will be found that owing to the climate and the customs of this nation, there are no women who secure so little of this healthful and protecting regimen. Walking, and riding, and gardening in the open air, are practised by women of other lands to a far greater extent than by American females. Most English women in the wealthier classes, are able to walk six or eight miles on a stretch, without oppressive fatigue; and when they visit this country, always express their surprise at the inactive habits of the American ladies. In England, the regular daily exercise in the open air, is very commonly required by the mother, as a part of daily duty, and is sought by young women as employment.

In consequence of a different physical training, English women, in those circles that enjoy competency, present an appearance which always strikes American gentlemen as a contrast to what they see at home. An English mother, at thirty or thirty-five, is in the full bloom of perfect womanhood; as fresh and healthful as her daughters. But where are the American mothers who reach this period, unfaded and unworn? In America, the young ladies in the wealthier classes are sent to school from early childhood, and neither parents nor teachers make it a definite object to secure a proper amount of fresh air and exercise, to counterbalance their intellectual taxation.

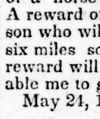
As soon as they pass their school days, dressing, visiting, evening parties, and stimulating amusements, take the place of study, while the most unhealthful modes of dress add to the physical exposures. To make morning calls or to do a little shopping, is all that can be called their exercise in the fresh air; and this, compared to what is needed is absolutely nothing. In consequence of these, and other evils, that will be pointed out more at large in the following pages, the young women of America grow up with such a delicate constitution, that probably eight out of ten become subjects of disease either before or as soon as they are called to the responsibilities of domestic life.—*Extracts from Miss Beecher's Treatise on Domestic Economy.*

Weeping.—To talk about a person having the power to weep on all occasions, is the height of moonshine. I'd like to see a man undertake to cry with a pretty girl beside him—pockets full of cash—no corns on his toes—and a plenty of ice cream in his reach. If he can do it at such a time, he had better make a business of it, and go about crying for the people, at sixpence a cry.—*Sam Slick.*

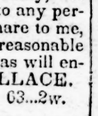
Fashionble Gait.—"We like to see a young lady walk as though a flee was biting her on each hip. It is so fascinating. She is just the match for the dandy, who steps like an open winged turkey, travelling over a bed of hot ashes."

Sunday Mercury.

MEDICINES, &C.,



LOW FOR CASH.



THE subscriber having purchased the entire Stock of

MEDICINES, DRUGS AND PAINTS,

kept by Dr. C. J. Fox, expects to receive a new supply in a very short time, with a full assortment of

SPIRITS AND WINES,

for medical purposes. He will offer the same to the citizens of Mecklenburg and adjacent counties on better terms than Medicines have been sold in this country heretofore. A full assortment of

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES,

together with all kind of Pills, &c., will be kept constantly on hand, all of which he will sell low for *CASH.* The attention of Dr. F. M. ROSS will be given to the Shop.

B. OATES.

Charlotte, May 17, 1842. 63....tf

Last Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Stock of

MEDICINES &C.,

now informs all those indebted to him, either by note or Book account, that the same must be closed at or before the July Court;—longer indulgence cannot be given. Those indebted by Book accout will be expected at least, to close their accounts by note. And as this is positively the last notice, all accounts not settled by that time, will be placed in other hands for collection. C. J. FOX.

May 17, 1842. 63...tf

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, on the 15th instant, a ligh-claybank MARE. She is about 14 hands high, glass-eyed, six years old this spring, has a bare spot on her right hip, and trots well. I purchased said mare of a horse trader from Washington County, Va. A reward of Ten Dollars will be given to any person who will take up and deliver said mare to me, six miles southeast of Charlotte; or a reasonable reward will be given for such information as will enable me to get her again. JAMES WALLACE.

May 24, 1842. 63...2w.

IMPORTANT WORK.

Now in Press, and will shortly be published, a Dictionary of

ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES.

BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., &C.

Illustrated with 1,241 Engravings!

THIS is, unquestionably, the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and viscious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass, through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school for students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirou of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufactures are given from the best, and usually from the Official authority, at the end of each article.

The Work will be printed from the second London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers) at twenty-five cents each, on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars, at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable.* In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers can be obtained with the greatest facility.—Address, post paid, Le Roy Sunderland, 125 Fulton street, New York.

***To every editor who gives this advertisement twelve insertions, we will foward to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription a General History of the Baptists in America, and other parts of the World.

1. It is proposed in this work to give a summary account of the people of this sentiment in remote ages, or of those who have been claimed as such, as *Euchites*, or *Messalians, Montanists, Paterines, Burgundians, Petrobrussions, Arnoldists, Albigenses, Lionists, Picards, Lollards, Vaudois, Waldenses, Sacramentarians, Cathartists, Ana-baptists*, &c.

2. A brief view of this denomination in Europe, and other parts of the old world, which now exist in an organized and active form.

3. The history of American Babtists, properly so called, in all parts of this Continent, and in the West India Island; together with their Bible, Missionary, Literary, Theological and Education Institutions, Missionary Stations, &c.

This work will contain an abridgment of my first work on this subject, and a continuation of all historical matters down to the present time.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be published in an octavo volume of about 6,000 pages, bound in cloth at $2,25. In gilt leather at $2,50.

Every sixth copy will be gratis to those who forward good subscibers.

Twenty-five per cent. will be allowed to those who become responsible for 20 or more copies.

Documents of all kinds, written or printed—Minutes of Associations—Reports and Histories of all Babtist Institutions of whatever connection, biographical sketches and specimens of the hand-writing of distinguished Baptists of all persuations, both clergymen and laymen, are requested from all who have it in their power to forward them.

As to specimens of the *hand-writing*, but little more is required than the *signature* and usual salutation at the close of letters. It is often very difficult to secure even this small relict of departed worthies, and it is hoped that those who have this kind of materials, whether in letters or otherwise, will be liberal in sending them.

An ulterior view is had to the biographical volume hereafter published, which will abound with portraits and fac-similes of the hand-writing of distinguished Baptist characters in all parts of the world.

P. S. All communications capable of being sent by mail, should be directed to the subscriber, Post Master, Pautcket, R. I. Those who may feel disposed to obtain subscribers for this work may with a few lines form a prospectus for themselves.

☞ Please not to lay this by, but give it to some person, or put it in some place where it will do something towards the object in view.

DAVID BENEDICT.

CIRCULAR.

DEAR SIR: The acompanying Prospectus was first published about a year since, and soon after, the subscriber made a tour through the Atlantic States as far as Georgia, during which journey, and at the Baltimore Convention, extensive arrangements were made for securing aid in this undertaking. But still much remains to be done.

Of each Association, Conference, Yearly Meeting, Convention, Society, and Institution for Missions abroad or at home, Education, Theology, Literature, or Benevolence, of any kind, which come under the Baptist head, it is desired that the latest Minutes and Reports may be forwarded by mail without delay, by the Moderator, President, Secretary, or Clerk, and in his absence, by any other person. Also, all historical and biographical discourses and accounts, whether printed or in manuscript, of all sorts of Baptists of all sects and parties, as all are embraced in my plan, and continue to do so for years to come.

As the design of this work is not only to add all new matter, but to make corrections of all former statements in my hitstory of the Baptists, which may be found erroneous or defective, all aid of this kind will be thankfully received.

Please to inform me what is the custom in your vicinity respecting Councils, whether they are common, and how they are viewed?

How do your churches dispose of candidates for membership who have been *immersed* by other ministers besides Baptists; are such persons who stand in other churches admitted to your communion?

How many unassociated churches, of good character, are there in your region? Please to give me their names, also their ministers and the number of members. Also the date of your Association, o each church, or as far as you can, and some histri cal accounts of their origin and progress, especilly of the Associations Conventions, &c.

One or more of this circular will be sent to each Association, Convention, &c., and it is hoped by great efforts, and by the aid of a Post Master's facilities, and extensive travels, to give the history of the denomination full and complete.

The work will not be out under one year or more, but as all documents will be available for me, or my successor in this department of the Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia, it is hoped that none will defer forwarding to me, P. M., all the materials above requested.

In 1812, when my general view of the Baptists was made up, the number of Associations of all kinds of Baptists was 111—of churches over 2,200, and of members about 200,000.

Now, according to the Baptist Almanac and Register, the Associations amount to between 4 and 500, the churches to near 8,000, and the members to not less than 600,000, in the United States and British Provinces, and Jamaica.

But my design is to extend the survey to Texas, all the W. India Islands, to Great Britain, all Europe, Africa, and Asia, indeed all parts of the world where Baptists exist, as they are the same people in all quarters of the globe.

A summary view of the statistics of all the religious denominations in the United States, upon much the same plan as above proposed for the Baptists, in a condensed manner, will be given at the close of the work, which, from the subscriber's study of *all religions*, he is confident of making much more accurate and complete than any hitherto given; and the proper persons are requested to forward to him, as above directed, all the documents needful for the purpose.

Publishers of papers and periodicals which have a circulation, wholly or in part, among the Baptists of any name, are respectfully requested to announce, in any form they may choose, the above request for Minutes, Reports, &c.

And those which will give the Circular and Prospectus entire, three insertions, an order shall be given, on the receipt of each respective publication, for a copy of the work.

Liberal terms will be made with those who act on an extensive scale, either in furnishing materials or subscribers, which will be settled by a subsequent correspondence.

Questions of a local rather than a general nature, will be inserted in some of these circulars, especially south and west.

Abridgements of the work will be published, both for the common and Sunday schools of the denomination.

Should this document fall into the hands of any who may not find it convenient to obtain subscribers, or forward materials, they will please to hand it to others who can. If persons have removed to other places, some one will please to send them this, as the same *frank* will do for a new direction.

Many of these papers will be sent to Post Masters in remote regions at a venture, and should they not take an interest in the undertaking, yet as brother Post Masters, it is hoped they will either hand or send them to persons whom they may judge suitable for such business. DAVID BENEDICT.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Jan. 1, 1842.

[We are requested to state, that the Rev. JAMES M. THOMAS will act as Agent for the above work, in this region of country; and that he will take pleasure in receiving and forwarding to the publisher, the names of subscribers and their subscriptions.]

THE CHICORA,

OR

MESSENGER OF THE SOUTH.

UNDER this title, the Subscribers propose publishing in the City of Charleston a WEEKLY PAPER to be devoted to LITERATURE, SCIENCE, the ARTS, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—in a word, to whatever may impart instruction or afford amusement to each class, profession or calling of our people. In politics and religion, *the Chicora* will occupy strictly neutral ground; yet sufficient attention will be paid to both, to enable the reader to learn how prospers the religious and political condition of the country.

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a *desideratum* at the South; and it is to meet this, that *The Chicora* is now proposed to be issued. The Subscribers are aware their promises may appear too confident, after the repeated failure of Southern periodicals; but they beg leave to say, that so complete are the arrangements they have made—so extensive the correspondence they have secured—so valuable the aid, both of Northern and Southern talent they have enlisted—that with the kindly feelings and liberal patronage of the South, they have no fears for the result.

THE *Literary Department* of the CHICORA will be supplied with articles of rare and substantial merit, with reviews and critiques of all the new works of the day, and with original tales, sketches, works of fiction, biographies and poetry from the pens of several of the most gifted authors, both of the North and South.

The *Scientific* and *Mechanical Department* will be enriched with essays and illustrations from individuals high in public estimation, as thoroughly practical men, which, together with the Agricultural communications already secured to the paper from various portions of the country, will form a compendium of useful instruction invaluable to the artisan and the planter.

In this Department of *General Intelligence*, the subscribers believe the CHICORA will take a stand which will not be surpassed by any Journal of the Union. As one of the subscribers will make it his constant business to visit every section of our country; and through means of an extensive acquaintance already possessed in the cities of our sea-board and the West, a weekly correspondence will be established with Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and New-Orleans, through which will be obtained, not only the earliest information in regard to all foreign and domestic matters of importance, Prices current of Southern products and monetary affairs of moment in the different States, but also the opinions of judicious men in regard to Commercial prospects, and matters of an economical, civil, and political character. Nor, since

A little folly now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men,

do they intend to exclude those lighter articles of information, familiarly designated the chit chat of the day, which, while they may serve to amuse a weary or listless hour, have at the same time the higher effect of acquainting us with the character and customs of our Northern and Western neighbors, and connecting more closely the bonds of unity between us.

Feeling assured then, of their ability to meet the wishes of the Southern community, and to establish a paper on the most approved, useful and popular plan, and hereby pledging themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, not only most fully to redeem, but even to exceed the promises they make, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the good people of South Carolina and her sister States.

The CHICORA will be printed on an imperial sheet, of the very best paper and type, and shall be embellished with portraits of our distinguished men, and views illustrative of our scenery. The price will be $5 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number. N. S. DODGE,

B. R. CARROLL.

March 31, 1842.

THE CULTIVATOR.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS

THE CULTIVATOR, (a consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer,) a monthly periodical, designed "to Improve the Mind and the Soil," and "to Elevate the Standing and Character of the Cultivators of the American Soil." WILLIS GAYLORD and LUTHER TUCKER, Editors. Published at Albany, (N. Y.) by Luther Tucker, Proprietor, at One Dollar per annum—Six Copies for Five Dollars—20 per cent. commission on twenty-five or more subscribers—25 per cent. on one hundred or more. All subscribers to commence with a volume. All payments to be made free of postage. ☞ The paper can be furnished from its commencement—Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4 at 50 cents each; and Vols. 5, 6, 7, and 8, at $1,00 each.

The publisher of the Cultivator has the pleasure of presentig to the friends of the Agriculture in the United States, the prospectus of a new volume (the 9th, commencing January 1, 1842,) of that periodical. This paper is so well known in every part of the country, as to render a recapitulation of its objects and contents, generally, unnecessary. The range and variety of its articles—its list of contributors, (embracing the most distinguished agriculturists in every section of the Union,) unrivalled in numbers as well as in scientific and practical skill—the superiority of its mechanical execution, and the unequalled number, rich variety and superior beauty of its illustrations, embracing in the last two volumes about

Two Hundred Engravings,

representing the improved breeds of

Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Buildings, Implements, &c.,

and on every subject connected with agriculture, have contributed to render it a favorite with all classes interested in the cultivation of the soil, and given it a circulation hitherto unknown among the agricultural periodicals of the country—amounting to about

Twenty-Two Thousand!

Grateful for the evry favorable consideration the work has received and the extensive patronage awarded, the publisher would state that NO EFFORTS OR EXPENSE will be spared to give *new* and *increased* interest to the volume for 1842 It is intended to devote a larger portion of the work, (at least *one page* monthly,) to the subjects of GARDENING and the ORCHARD; and to enlarge the department devoted to DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY, and to the DISEASES OF ANIMALS, so as to render them as useful as possible to *all classes of our citizens.* To accomplish this, arrangements have been made as will place within our reach all European periodicals and publications important in agricultual and veterinary matters, and they will be made available in such a manner, as, in every respect, to render the Cultivator worthy the patronage it has received, and make it, all things considered, the

CHEAPEST AND BEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER

ever published in this or any other country.

Post-masters and all those kind friends who have heretofore with so much liberality and patriotism, as well as those who wish to "elevate the standing and character of the cultivators of the American Soil," are respectfully invited to use their influence in promoting its circulation by acting as agents in their respective neighborhoods.

Any gentleman wishing to obtain the Cultivator, has only to hand his dollar to the Postmaster of his neighborhood, who will forward it to the publisher free of expense.

LUTHER TUCKER,

Albany, December, 1841. Publisher of the Cultivator.